Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending, "Fb"		Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading		
Red Oak					
Select Structural	2x4	1985	2280	1,400,000	NELMA
No.1		1425	1635	1,300,000	
No.2		1380	1585	1,200,000	
No.3		820	940	1,100,000	
Stud		790	910	1,100,000	
Construction		1065	1225	1,200,000	
Standard		605	695	1,100,000	
Utility		290	330	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1720	1975	1,400,000	
No.1		1235	1420	1,300,000	
No.2		1195	1375	1,200,000	
No.3		710	815	1,100,000	
Stud		720	825	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x8	1585	1825	1,400,000	
No.1		1140	1310	1,300,000	
No.2		1105	1270	1,200,000	
No.3		655	755	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2xl0	1455	1675	1,400,000	
No.1		1045	1200	1,300,000	
No.2		1010	1165	1,200,000	
No.3		600	690	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2xl2	1325	1520	1,400,000	
No.1		950	1090	1,300,000	
No.2		920	1060	1,200,000	
No.3		545	630	1,100,000	

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending, "Fb"		Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading		
Redwood					
Clear Structural	2x4	3020	3470	1,400,000	RIS
Select Structural		2330	2680	1,400,000	
Select Structural, open grain		1900	2180	1,100,000	
No.1		1680	1935	1,300,000	
No.1, open grain		1335	1535	1,100,000	
No.2		1595	1835	1,200,000	
No.2, open grain		1250	1440	1,000,000	
No.3		905	1040	1,100,000	
No.3, open grain		735	845	900,000	
Stud		725	835	900,000	
Construction		950	1090	900,000	
Standard		520	595	900,000	
Utility		260	300	800,000	
Clear Structural	2x6	2615	3010	1,400,000	
Select Structural		2020	2320	1,400,000	
Select Structural, open grain		1645	1890	1,100,000	
No.1		1460	1675	1,300,000	
No.1, open grain		1160	1330	1,100,000	
No.2		1385	1590	1,200,000	
No.2, open grain		1085	1245	1,000,000	
No.3		785	905	1,100,000	
No.3, open grain		635	730	900,000	
Stud		660	760	900,000	
Clear Structural	2x8	2415	2775	1,400,000	
Select Structural		1865	2140	1,400,000	
Select Structural, open grain		1520	1745	1,100,000	
No.1		1345	1545	1,300,000	
No.1, open grain		1070	1230	1,100,000	
No.2		1275	1470	1,200,000	
No.2, open grain		1000	1150	1,000,000	
No.3		725	835	1,100,000	
No.3, open grain		585	675	900,000	
Clear Structural	2xl0	2215	2545	1,400,000	
Select Structural		1710	1965	1,400,000	
Select Structural, open grain		1390	1600	1,100,000	
No.1		1235	1420	1,300,000	
No.1, open grain		980	1125	1,100,000	
No.2		1170	1345	1,200,000	
No.2, open grain		915	1055	1,000,000	
No.3		665	765	1,100,000	
No.3, open grain		540	620	900,000	
Clear Structural	2xl2	2015	2315	1,400,000	
Select Structural		1555	1785	1,400,000	
Select Structural, open grain		1265	1455	1,100,000	
No.1		1120	1290	1,300,000	
No.1, open grain		890	1025	1,100,000	
No.2		1065	1225	1,200,000	
No.2, open grain		835	960	1,000,000	
No.3		605	695	1,100,000	
No.3, open grain		490	560	900,000	

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending, "Fb"		Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading		
Southern Pine					
Dense Select Structural	2x4	3510	4030	1,900,000	SPIB
Select Structural		3280	3770	1,800,000	
Non-Dense Select Structural		3050	3500	1,700,000	
No.1 Dense		2300	2650	1,800,000	
No.1		2130	2450	1,700,000	
No.1 Non-Dense		1950	2250	1,600,000	
No.2 Dense		1960	2250	1,700,000	
No.2		1720	1980	1,600,000	
No.2 Non-Dense		1550	1790	1,400,000	
No.3		980	1120	1,400,000	
Stud		1010	1160	1,400,000	
Construction		1270	1450	1,500,000	
Standard		720	825	1,300,000	
Utility		345	395	1,300,000	
Dense Select Structural	2x6	3100	3570	1,900,000	
Select Structural		2930	3370	1,800,000	
Non-Dense Select Structural		2700	3110	1,700,000	
No.1 Dense		2010	2310	1,800,000	
No.1		1900	2180	1,700,000	
No.1 Non-Dense		1720	1980	1,600,000	
No.2 Dense		1670	1920	1,700,000	
No.2		1440	1650	1,600,000	
No.2 Non-Dense		1320	T520	1,400,000	
No.3		865	990	1,400,000	
Stud		890	1020	1,400,000	
Dense Select Structural	2x8	2820	3240	1,900,000	
Select Structural		2650	3040	1,800,000	
Non-Dense Select Structural		2420	2780	1,700,000	
No.1 Dense		1900	2180	1,800,000	
No.1		1730	1980	1,700,000	
No.1 Non-Dense		1550	1790	1,600,000	
No.2 Dense		1610	1850	1,700,000	
No.2		1380	1590	1,600,000	
No.2 Non-Dense		1260	1450	1,400,000	
No.3		805	925	1,400,000	
Dense Select Structural	2xl0	2470	2840	1,900,000	
Select Structural		2360	2710	1,800,000	
Non-Dense Select Structural		2130	2450	1,700,000	
No.1 Dense		1670	1920	1,800,000	
No.1		1500	1720	1,700,000	
No.1 Non-Dense		1380	1590	1,600,000	
No.2 Dense		1380	1590	1,700,000	
No.2		1210	1390	1,600,000	
No.2 Non-Dense		1090	1260	1,400,000	
No.3		690	795	1,400,000	
Dense Select Structural	2xl2	2360	2710	1,900,000	
Select Structural		2190	2510	1,800,000	
Non-Dense Select Structural		2010	2310	1,700,000	
No.1 Dense		1550	1790	1,800,000	
No.1		1440	1650	1,700,000	
No.1 Non-Dense		1320	1520	1,600,000	
No.2 Dense		1320	1520	1,700,000	
No.2		1120	1290	1,600,000	
No.2 Non-Dense		1040	1190	1,400,000	
No.3		660	760	1,400,000	

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending, "Fb"		Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading		
Spruce-Pine-Fir					
Select Structural	2x4	2155	2480	1,500,000	NLGA
No.1 /No.2		1510	1735	1,400,000	
No.3		865	990	1,200,000	
Stud		855	980	1,200,000	
Construction		1120	1290	1,300,000	
Standard		635	725	1,200,000	
Utility		290	330	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1870	2150	1,500,000	
No.1 /No.2		1310	1505	1,400,000	
No.3		750	860	1,200,000	
Stud		775	895	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2x8	1725	1985	1,500,000	
No. 1 / No.2		1210	1390	1,400,000	
No.3		690	795	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2xl0	1580	1820	1,500,000	
No.1/No.2		1105	1275	1,400,000	
No.3		635	725	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2xl2	1440	1655	1,500,000	
No.1 /No.2		1005	1155	1,400,000	
No.3		575	660	1,200,000	
Spruce-Pine-Fir (South)					
Select Structural	2x4	2245	2580	1,300,000	NELMA NSLB WCLIB WWPA
No.1		1465	1685	1,200,000	
No.2		1295	1490	1,100,000	
No.3		735	845	1,000,000	
Stud		725	835	1,000,000	
Construction		980	1125	1,000,000	
Standard		545	630	900,000	
Utility		260	300	900,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1945	2235	1,300,000	
No.1		1270	1460	1,200,000	
No.2		1120	1290	1,100,000	
No.3		635	730	1000,000	
Stud		660	760	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2x8	1795	2065	1,300,000	
No.1		1175	1350	1,200:000	
No.2		1035	1190	1,100,000	
No.3		585	675	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2xl0	1645	1890	1,300,000	
No.1		1075	1235	1,200,000	
No.2		950	1090	1,100,000	
No.3		540	620	1,000,000	
Select Structural	2xl2	1495	1720	1,300,000	
No.1		980	1125	1,200,000	
No.2		865	990	1,100,000	
No.3		490	560	1,000,000	

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending, "Fb"		Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading		
Western Cedars					
Select Structural	2x4	1725	1985	1,100,000	
No.1		1250	1440	1,000,000	
No.2		1210	1390	1,000,000	
No.3		690	795	900,000	
Stud		695	800	900,000	
Construction		920	1060	900,000	
Standard		520	595	800,000	
Utility		260	300	800,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1495	1720	1,100,000	
No.1		1085	1245	1,000,000	
No.2		1045	1205	1,000,000	
No.3		600	690	900,000	
Stud		635	725	900,000	WCLIB
Select Structural	2x8	1380	1585	1,100,000	WWPA
No.1		1000	1150	1,000,000	
No.2		965	1110	1,000,000	
No.3		550	635	900,000	
Select Structural	2xl0	1265	1455	1,100,000	
No.1		915	1055	1,000,000	
No.2		885	1020	1,000,000	
No.3		505	580	900,000	
Select Structural	2xl2	1150	1325	1,100,000	
No.1		835	960	1,000,000	
No.2		805	925	1,000,000	
No.3		460	530	900,000	
Western Woods					
Select Structural	2x4	1510	1735	1,200,000	
No.1		1120	1290	1,100,000	
No.2		1120	1290	1,000,000	
No.3		645	745	900,000	
Stud		635	725	900,000	
Construction		835	960	1,000,000	
Standard		460	530	900,000	
Utility		230	265	800,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1310	1505	1,200,000	
No.1		970	1120	1,100,000	
No.2		970	1120	1,000,000	
No.3		560	645	900,000	
Stud		575	660	900,000	WCLIB
Select Structural	2x8	1210	1390	1,200,000	WWPA
No.1		895	1030	1,100,000	
No.2		895	1030	1,000,000	
No.3		520	595	900,000	
Select Structural	2xl0	110	1275	1,200,000	
No.1		820	945	1,100,000	
No.2		820	945	1,000,000	
No.3		475	545	900,000	
Select Structural	2xl2	1005	1155	1,200,000	
No.1		750	860	1,100,000	
No.2		750	860	1,000,000	
No.3		430	495	900,000	

Species and Grade	Size	Design Value in Bending, "Fb"		Modulus of Elasticity "E"	Grading Rules Agency
		Normal Duration	Snow Loading		
White Oak					
Select Structural	2x4	2070	2380	1,100,000	
No.1		1510	1735	1,000,000	
No.2		1465	1685	900,000	
No.3		820	940	800,000	
Stud		820	945	800,000	
Construction		1095	1255	900,000	
Standard		605	695	800,000	
Utility		290	330	800,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1795	2065	1,100,000	
No.1		1310	1505	1,000,000	
No.2		1270	1460	900,000	
No.3		710	815	800,000	
Stud		750	860	800,000	NELMA
Select Structural	2x8	1655	1905	1,100,000	
No.1		1210	1390	1,000,000	
No.2		1175	1350	900,000	
No.3		655	755	800,000	
Select Structural	2xl0	1520	1745	1,100,000	
No.1		1105	1275	1,000,000	
No.2		1075	1235	900,000	
No.3		600	690	800,000	
Select Structural	2xl2	1380	1585	1,100,000	
No.1		1005	1155	1,000,000	
No.2		980	1125	900,000	
No.3		545	630	800,000	
Yellow Poplar					
Select Structural	2x4	1725	1985	1,500,000	
No.1		1250	1440	1,400,000	
No.2		1210	1390	1,300,000	
No.3		690	795	1,200,000	
Stud		695	800	1,200,000	
Construction		920	1060	1,300,000	
Standard		520	595	1,100,000	
Utility		230	265	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2x6	1495	1720	1,500,000	
No.1		1055	1245	1,400,000	
No.2		1045	1205	1,300,000	
No.3		600	690	1,200,000	
Stud		635	725	1,200,000	NSLB
Select Structural	2x8	1380	1585	1,500,000	
No.1		1000	1150	1,400,000	
No.2		965	1110	1,300,000	
No.3		550	635	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2xl0	1265	1455	1,500,000	
No.1		915	1055	1,400,000	
No.2		885	1020	1,300,000	
No.3		505	580	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2xl2	1150	1325	1,500,000	
No.1		835	960	1,400,000	
No.2		805	925	1,300,000	
No.3		460	530	1,200,000	

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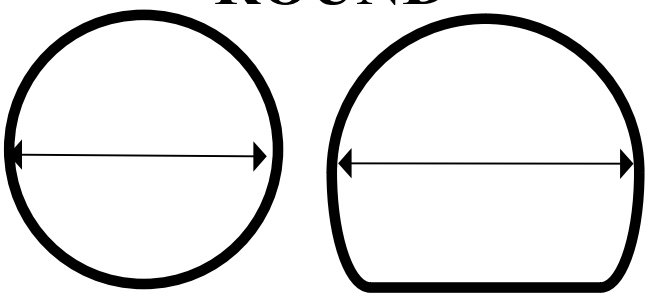
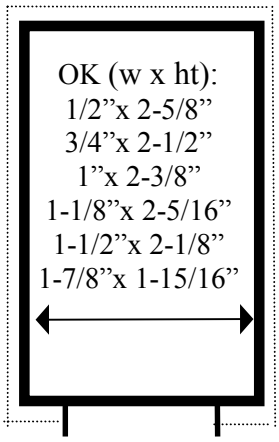
HANDRAIL SHAPES

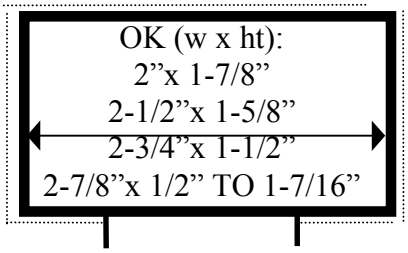
ROUND



MAXIMUM 2”
DIAMETER

RECTANGULAR

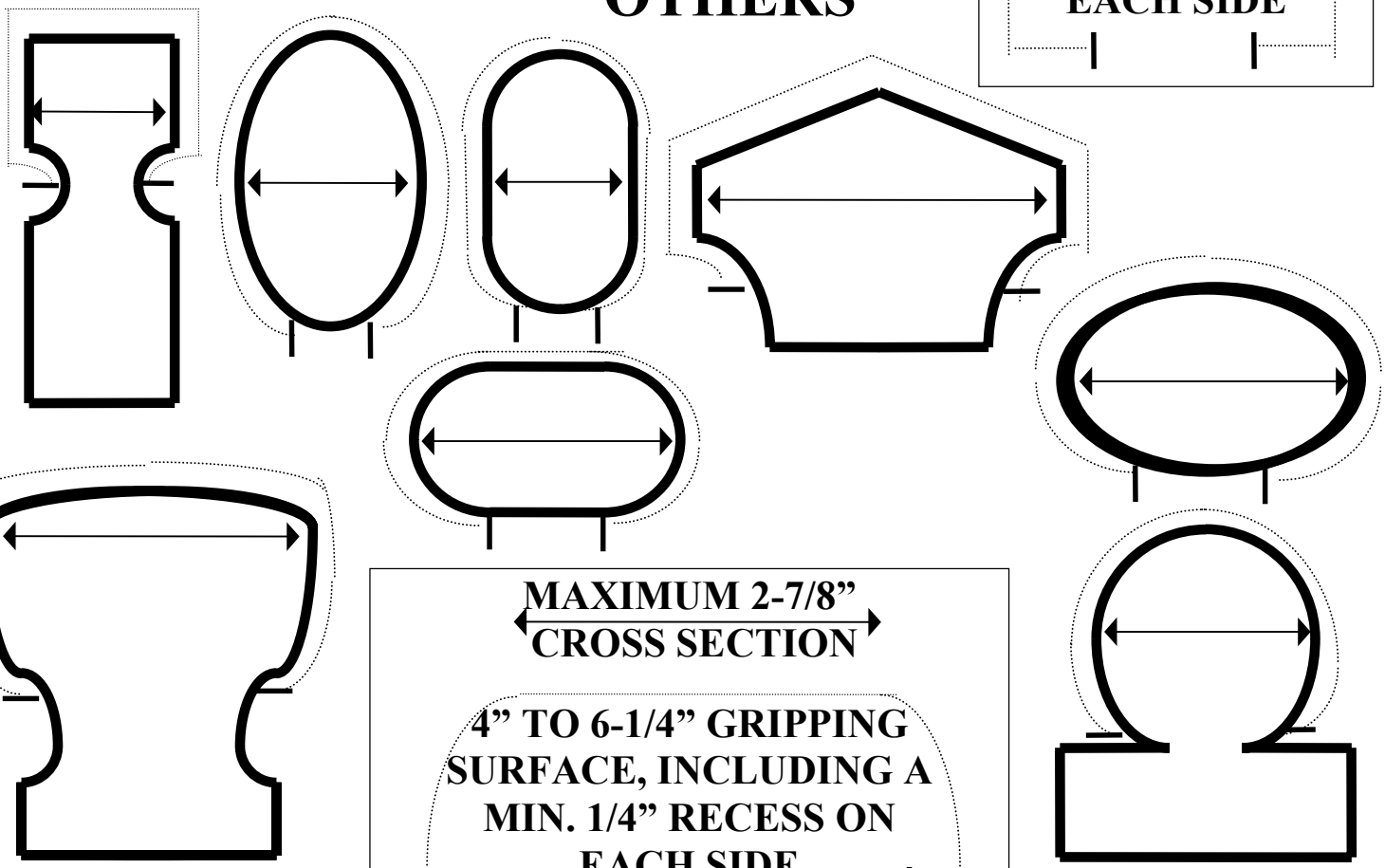




MAXIMUM 2-7/8”
CROSS SECTION

MAX. 6-1/4” GRIPPING SURFACE INCL. MIN. 1/4” RECESS ON EACH SIDE

OTHERS



MAXIMUM 2-7/8”
CROSS SECTION

4” TO 6-1/4” GRIPPING SURFACE, INCLUDING A MIN. 1/4” RECESS ON EACH SIDE

EROSION CONTROL PROCEDURES
EXAMPLES, ILLUSTRATIONS AND GUIDELINES

The following examples and illustrations of some erosion control procedures are provided for your information. Many of these examples can be found in the "Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practices Handbook", developed by the Wisconsin department of natural resources. Note: The Handbook is available from Document sales, 202 South Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison, WI 53707-8480; phone (608) 266-3358.

Figures E-1 to E-11, depict the materials and installation of some erosion control procedures.

Also included in the appendix are examples of plot plans depicting the best management practices that will help meet the requirements of the performance standards in this code.
Figure E - 12 is an example of a site with slopes of 12 % or less and also simple slopes, i.e. all slopes occurring in one general direction. Downslope measures are required, to reduce maintenance of these measures, the upslope diversion is recommended.
Figure E - 13 is an example of a site with complex slopes (slopes occurring in more than one direction). This site also has an area where slopes that are 12-20% are going to be disturbed. The location of the erosion control procedures are clearly indicated on the plot plan, including narratives that indicated methods of permanent stabilization.
Figure E - 14 is an example of a large lot, greater than 5 acres, with slopes greater than 12% and where the area of land disturbing activity is indicated. This plan indicates the use of vegetative barriers.

Figure E – 15 explains how to determine and calculate % slopes.

Guidelines for timing the implementation of the erosion control practices and procedures in order to stabilize areas disturbed during construction of one and 2-family dwellings are included in this appendix. Dormant seeding, the guidelines for the use of vegetative buffers and the recommended maintenance for erosion control practices are also included.

For sites using either straw bales or silt fences as a perimeter control, **Table E-1** is included as a guide for determining the distance between parallel fences constructed on various slopes. Perimeter measures should be installed at right angles to the direction of flow. Drainage area is to be no more than 1/4 acres (approx. 10,000 square feet) per 100 feet of perimeter control.

TABLE E-1
DISTANCE BETWEEN PARALLEL
STRAW BALES OR SILT FENCES

SlopePercent	Slope Distance (feet)
< 2%	100 feet
2 to 5%	75 feet
5 to 10%	50 feet
10 to 20%	25 feet
> 20%	15 feet

VEGETATIVE BARRIERS

Vegetative barriers may be used as a perimeter measure if disturbed areas above consist of slopes no greater than 6% and barriers are on a grade no steeper than 5%. Vegetative barriers are to be a minimum of 10' wide for every 50 feet of open ground draining to them. These barriers must be maintained, i.e. not driven on or destroyed. If the barriers become covered with silt or otherwise destroyed, additional perimeter measures may be required.

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION OR MULCH CROP

It is much easier to control erosion than to control sediment. Temporary stabilization helps to minimize erosion and therefore the need for long term maintenance of silt fences and straw bales. Annual rye grass may be planted as a temporary cover between April 1 and September 15. If seeding is done in the spring or late summer seeding dates and slopes are 6% or less, mulch may not be necessary.

Winter rye may be planted between July 15 and October 15. These seedings should be mulched.

LATE SEASON CONSTRUCTION MULCHING/DORMANT SEEDING

If ground is broken after September 15, mulch should be applied as soon as a rough grade is established, unless final grade and landscaping is to be completed before the next growing season. Mulch will help to reduce the raindrop impact. Seeding should not be done between September 15 and November 1 as the weather is warm enough for the seed to germinate but it will not have an opportunity to establish a root system strong enough to survive the winter. A dormant seeding may be done OVER the mulch after November 1. These seedings are risky. A split application of seed may also be made, using half in November and balance early in spring.

WINTER CONSTRUCTION

In areas with course soils, (sands) if excavation is possible most likely a trencher can be used to install the necessary silt fence. If at all possible leave the perimeter of the site undisturbed (this is assuming the site had vegetation present prior to frost); this may be the easiest erosion control for flat sites (6% or less).

In areas that have heavy soils, (clays) close attention should be paid to the try to get perimeter measures installed prior to frost penetrating greater than 6". If ground is solidly frozen, perimeter measures that need to be trenched may have to wait to be installed when the frost first starts to come out in the spring. This does not eliminate the need to keep sediment from leaving the site. Alternate methods for controlling erosion should be considered such as the use of soil stabilizers.

MAINTENANCE OF THE MOST COMMONLY USED EROSION CONTROL PROCEDURES

SILT FENCES
Repair or replacement should be done within 24 hours if fencing is torn, sagging, overtopped, blown over (laying down), shows a lack of integrity, or in any way is not functioning as designed. Sediment deposits should be removed after each storm event. Sediment deposits shall be removed when deposits reach 0.5 the above ground height of the fence. Silt fence should be removed after upland areas have been stabilized. Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence is no longer required should be dressed to conform to the existing grade, prepared and stabilized.

STRAWBALES
Replacement of broken or torn bales should be done within 24 hours. Sediment deposits should be removed when deposits reach 0.5 the height of the bales. Strawbales should be removed after upland areas have been stabilized. Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the strawbale barrier is no longer required should be dressed to conform to the existing grade, prepared and stabilized.

MULCHING
Additional mulch or matting should be applied when rills develop (rill – small, eroded ditch measuring 1" or less width).

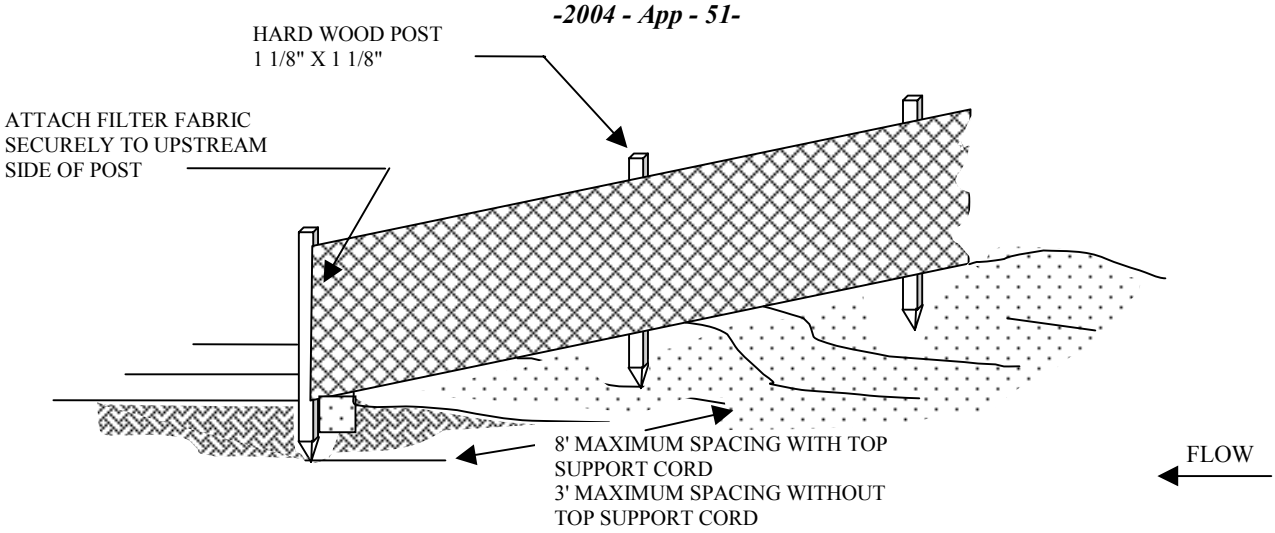
TEMPORARY DIVERSION
Any breaks or eroded areas of a diversion should be repaired within 24 hours.

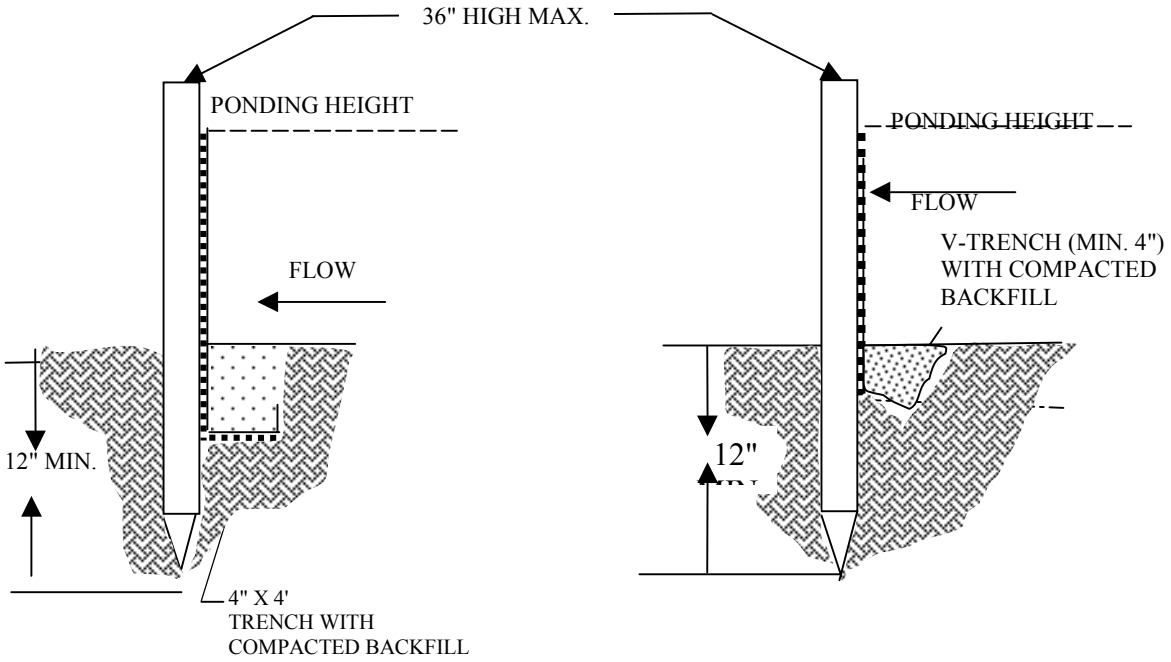
SEDIMENT TRAP
Any structural deficiencies should be repaired within 24 hours. Sediment should be removed when it reaches half of the outlet height of trap.

SODDING
Repair or replacement of sod that has been destroyed in an area of channelized flow should be done within 24 hours after the rain event.

INLET PROTECTION BARRIERS
Sediment deposits should be removed when deposits reach 0.5 the height of the fence. Repair or replacement should be made to damaged barriers within 24 hours.

TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
Rock should be maintained to meet the design criteria of 2-3" aggregate stone; 12 feet wide and 50 feet long or the distance to the foundation, whichever is less; and maintained at a depth of 6". Filter fabric (geotextile) should be used as a separation barrier between the rock and soil if soils are mainly clay or silt.





NOTES:

1. SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED ON SLOPE CONTOURS TO MAXIMIZE PONDING EFFICIENCY.

2. THE ENDS OF THE FENCE SHALL BE TURNED UPSLOPE TO PREVENT WATER FROM RUNNING AROUND THE ENDS OF THE FENCE.

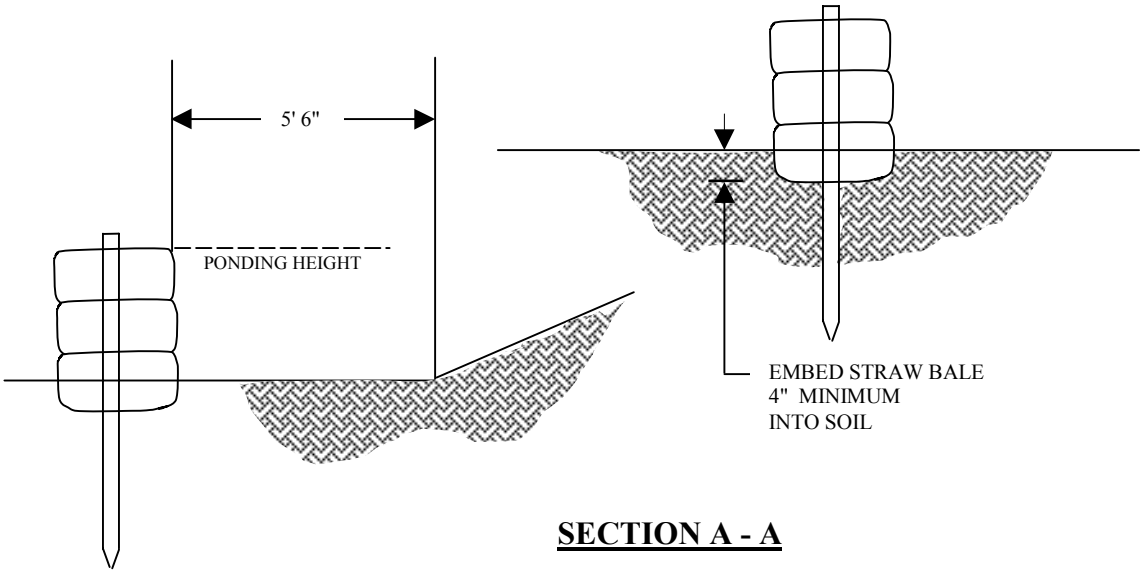
3. INSPECT AND REPAIR FENCE AFTER EACH STORM EVENT AND REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN NECESSARY (9" MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED STORAGE HEIGHT)

4. REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE DEPOSITED TO AN AREA THAT WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE SEDIMENT OFF-SITE AND CAN BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

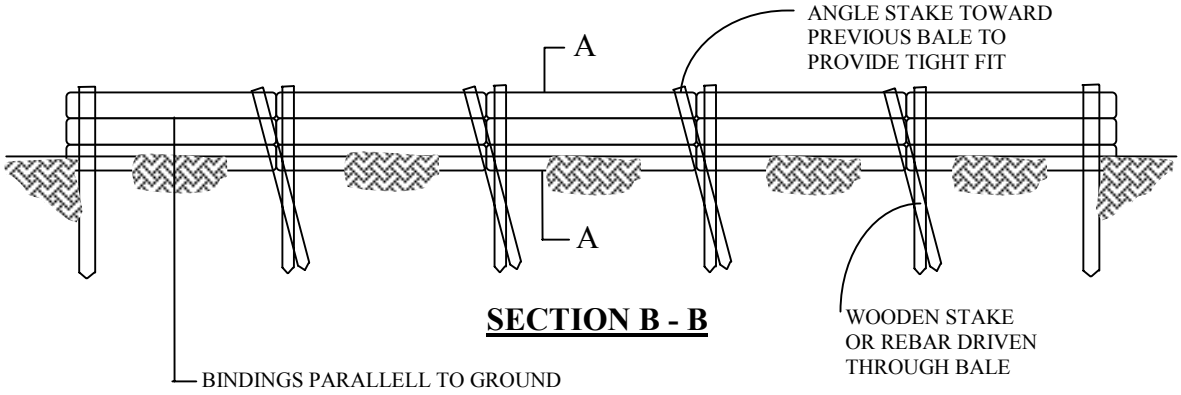
NOT TO SCALE

FIG. E - 1

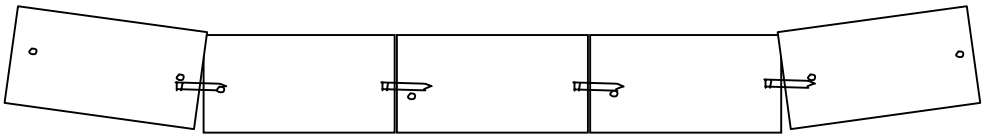
SILT FENCE



SECTION A - A



SECTION B - B



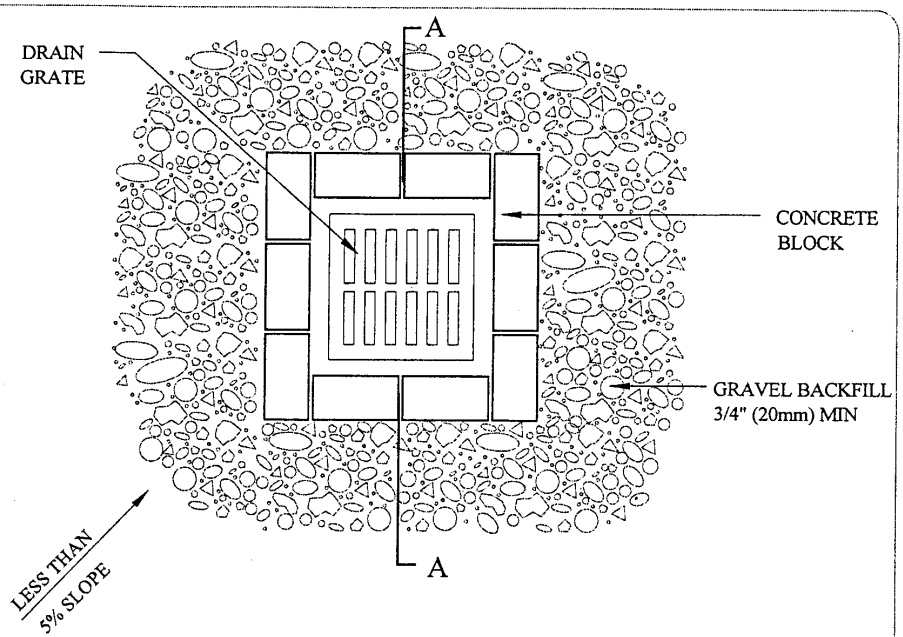
PLAN

NOTES:

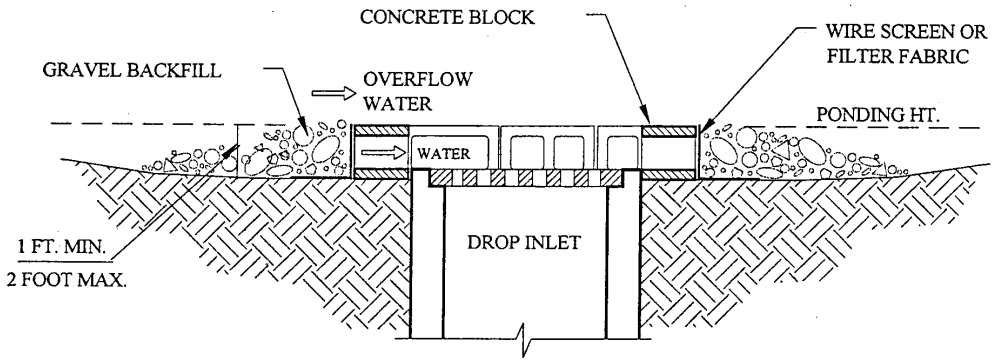
1. THE STRAW BALES SHALL BE PLACED ON SLOPE CONTOUR WITH ENDS OF STRAW BALE FENCE TURNED UPSLOPE TO PREVENT FLANKING
2. BALES TO BE PLACED SO THAT BINDINGS ARE ORIENTED AROUND THE SIDES RATHER THAN ALONG THE TOPS AND BOTTOMS OF THE BALES.
3. BALES TO BE PLACED IN A ROW WITH THE ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTTING.
4. KEY IN BALES 4" INTO SOIL TO PREVENT EROSION OR FLOW UNDER BALES

FIG. E - 2

STRAW BALE FENCE



PLAN VIEW



SECTION A - A

NOTES:

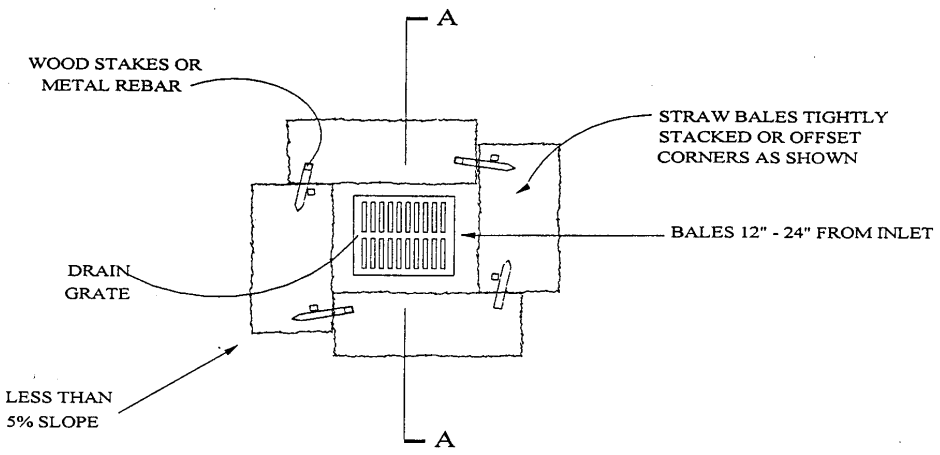
1. DROP INLET SEDIMENT BARRIERS ARE TO BE USED FOR SMALL, NEARLY LEVEL DRAINAGE AREAS. (LESS THAN 5%)

2. EXCAVATE A BASIN OF SUFFICIENT SIZE ADJACENT TO THE DROP INLET.

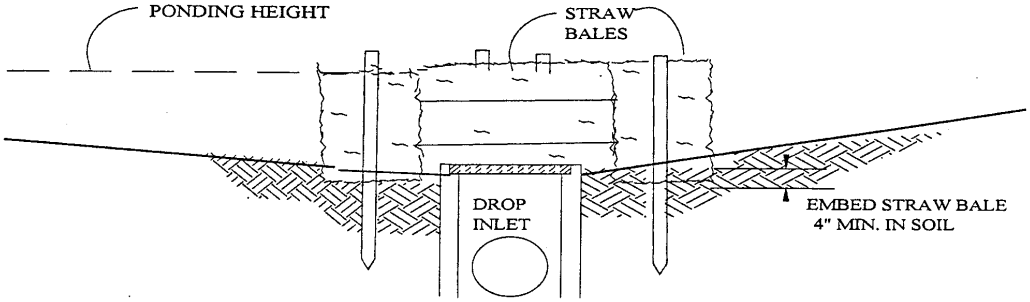
3. THE TOP OF THE STRUCTURE (PONDING HEIGHT) MUST BE WELL BELOW THE GROUND ELEVATION DOWNSLOPE TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM BYPASSING THE INLET. A TEMPORARY DIKE MAY BE NECESSARY ON THE DOWNSLOPE SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE.

FIG. E - 3
BLOCK AND GRAVEL
DROP INLET
SEDIMENT BARRIER

(MAY BE USED ON PAVED SURFACES)



PLAN VIEW



SECTION A-A

NOTES:

1. DROP INLET SEDIMENT BARRIERS ARE TO BE USED FOR SMALL, NEARLY LEVEL DRAINAGE AREAS. (LESS THAN 5%)

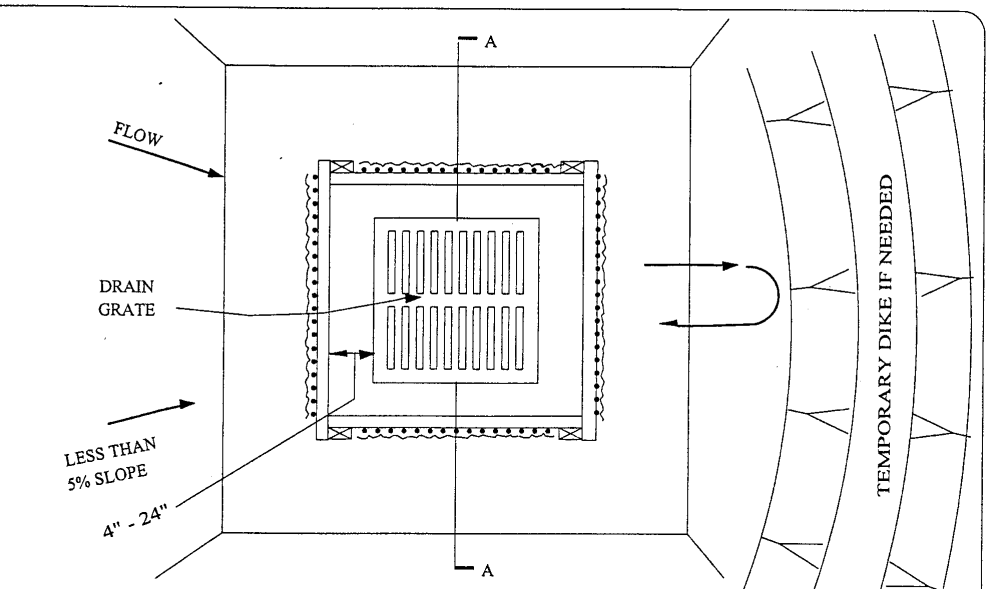
2. EMBED THE BALES 4" INTO THE SOIL AND OFFSET CORNERS OR PLACE BALES WITH ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTING.

3. THE TOP OF THE STRUCTURE (PONDING HEIGHT) MUST BE WELL BELOW THE GROUND ELEVATION DOWNSLOPE TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM BYPASSING THE INLET. EXCAVATION OF A BASIN ADJACENT TO THE DROP INLET OR A TEMPORARY DIKE ON THE DOWNSLOPE OF THE STRUCTURE MAY BE NECESSARY.

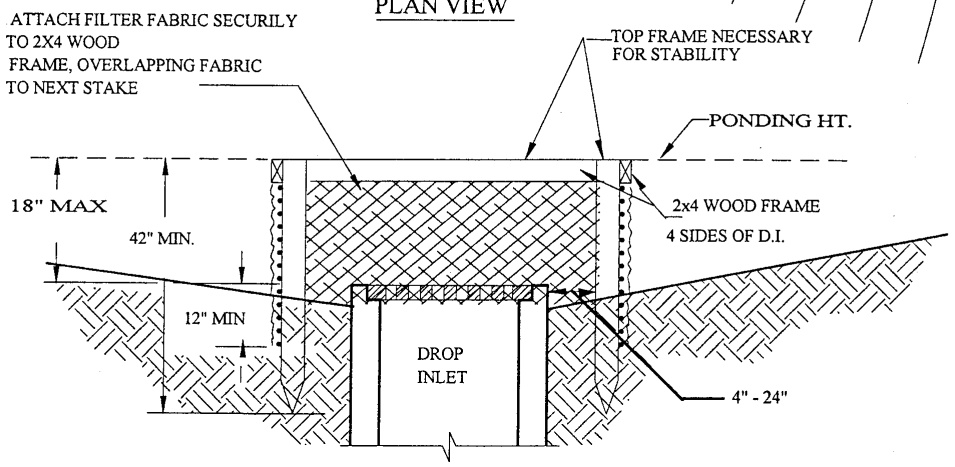
FIG. E - 4

STRAW BALE DROP INLET SEDIMENT BARRIER

(FOR USE ON UNPAVED SURFACES)



PLAN VIEW



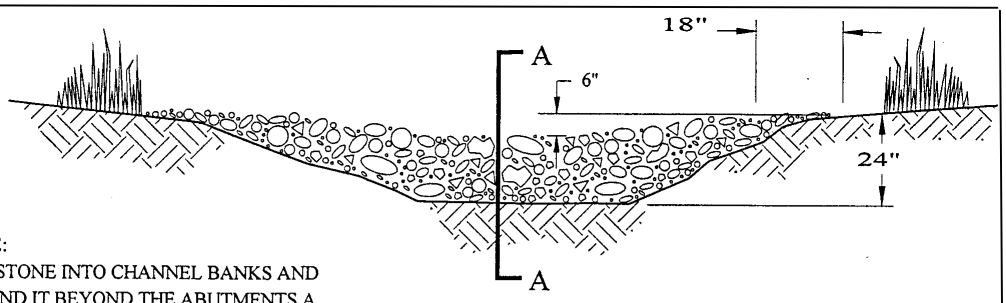
NOT TO SCALE

SECTION A-A

NOTES:

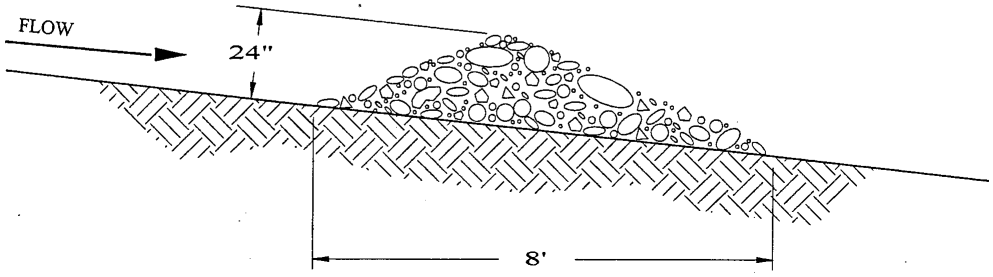
1. DROP INLET SEDIMENT BARRIERS ARE TO BE USED FOR SMALL, NEARLY LEVEL DRAINAGE AREAS. (LESS THAN 5%)
2. USE 2"X4" WOOD OR EQUIVALENT METAL STAKES, 42" MINIMUM LENGTH.
3. INSTALL 2"X4" WOOD TOP FRAME TO INSURE STABILITY.
4. THE TOP OF THE FRAME (PONDING HEIGHT) MUST BE WELL BELOW THE GROUND ELEVATION DOWNSLOPE TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM BY-PASSING THE INLET. A TEMPORARY DIKE MAY BE NECESSARY ON THE DOWNSLOPE SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE.

FIG. E - 5
DROP INLET
SEDIMENT BARRIER
SILT FENCE
(FOR USE ON UNPAVED SURFACES)



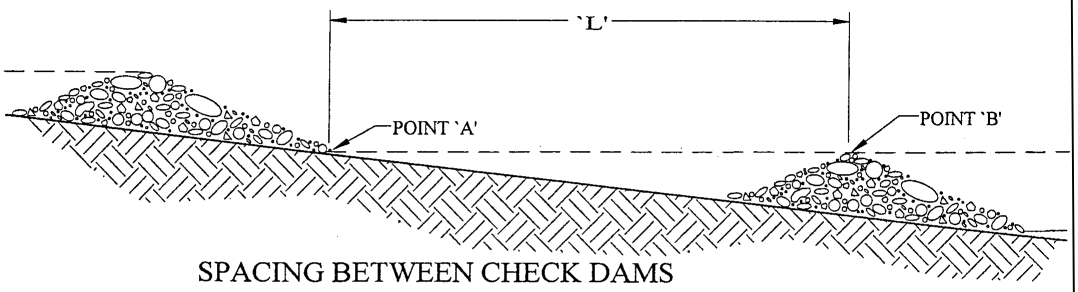
NOTE:
KEY STONE INTO CHANNEL BANKS AND EXTEND IT BEYOND THE ABUTMENTS A MINIMUM OF 18" TO PREVENT FLOW AROUND DAM.

VIEW LOOKING UPSTREAM



SECTION A - A

`L' = THE DISTANCE SUCH THAT POINTS `A' AND `B' ARE OF EQUAL ELEVATION.



SPACING BETWEEN CHECK DAMS

NOT TO SCALE

NOTES

CHECK DAMS ARE TO BE USED AS TEMPORARY GRADE STABILIZATION STURCTURES UNTIL THE DRAINGEWAY IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED

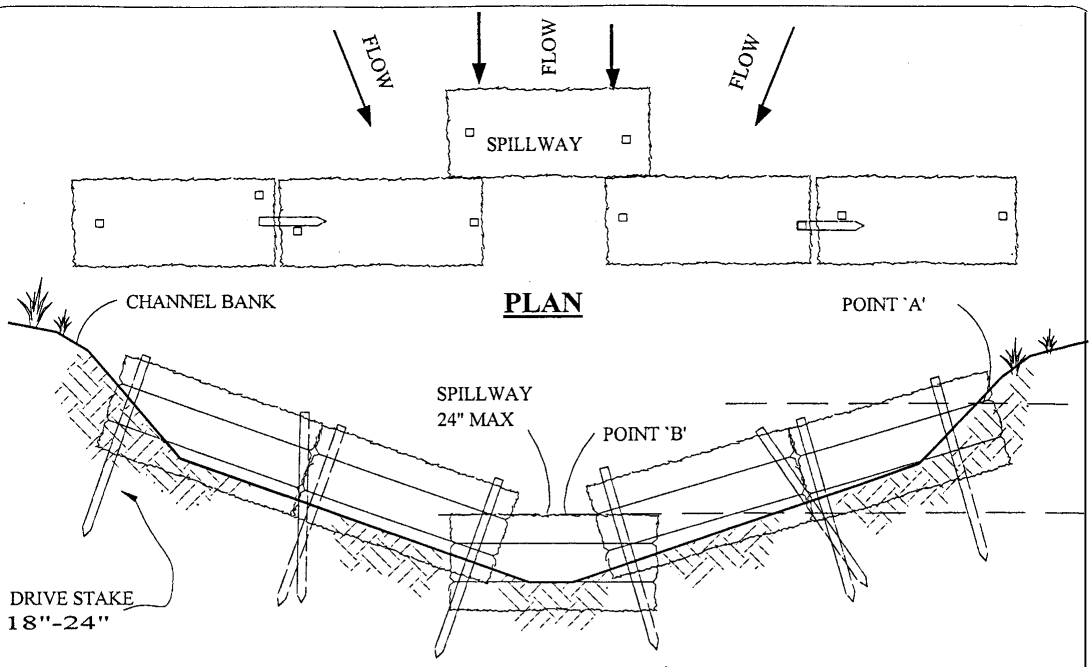
CHECK DAMS MAY NOT BE USED IN A PERENNIAL STREAM

1. DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE CHECK DAM SHALL BE LESS THAN 2 ACRES
2. THE MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF THE CHECK DAM CENTER SHALL BE 2 FT.
3. THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM SHALL BE 6 IN. LOWER THAN THE OUTER EDGES
4. ROCK DAMS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF 2-15 IN. ROCK

`L' = THE DISTANCE SUCH THAT POINTS `A' AND

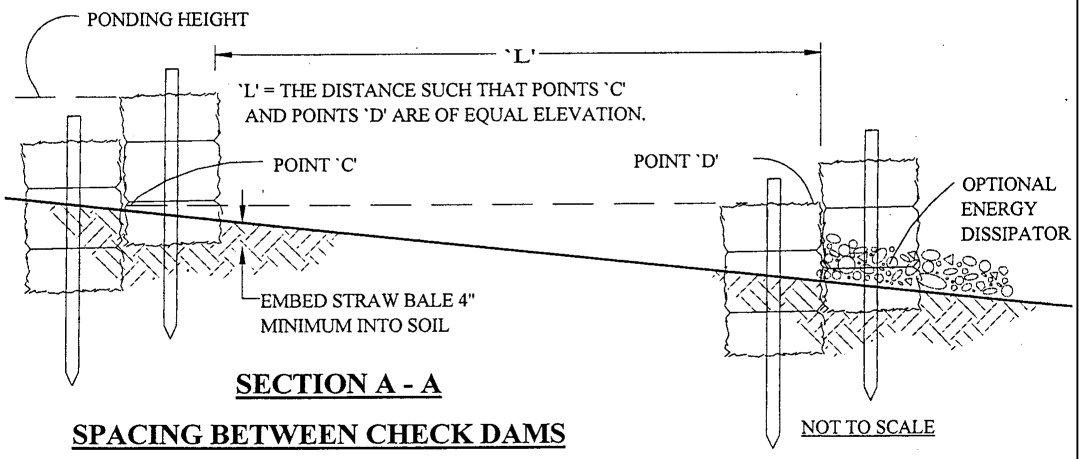
FIG. E - 6

ROCK CHECK DAM



PLAN

VIEW LOOKING UPSTREAM



SECTION A - A

SPACING BETWEEN CHECK DAMS

NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

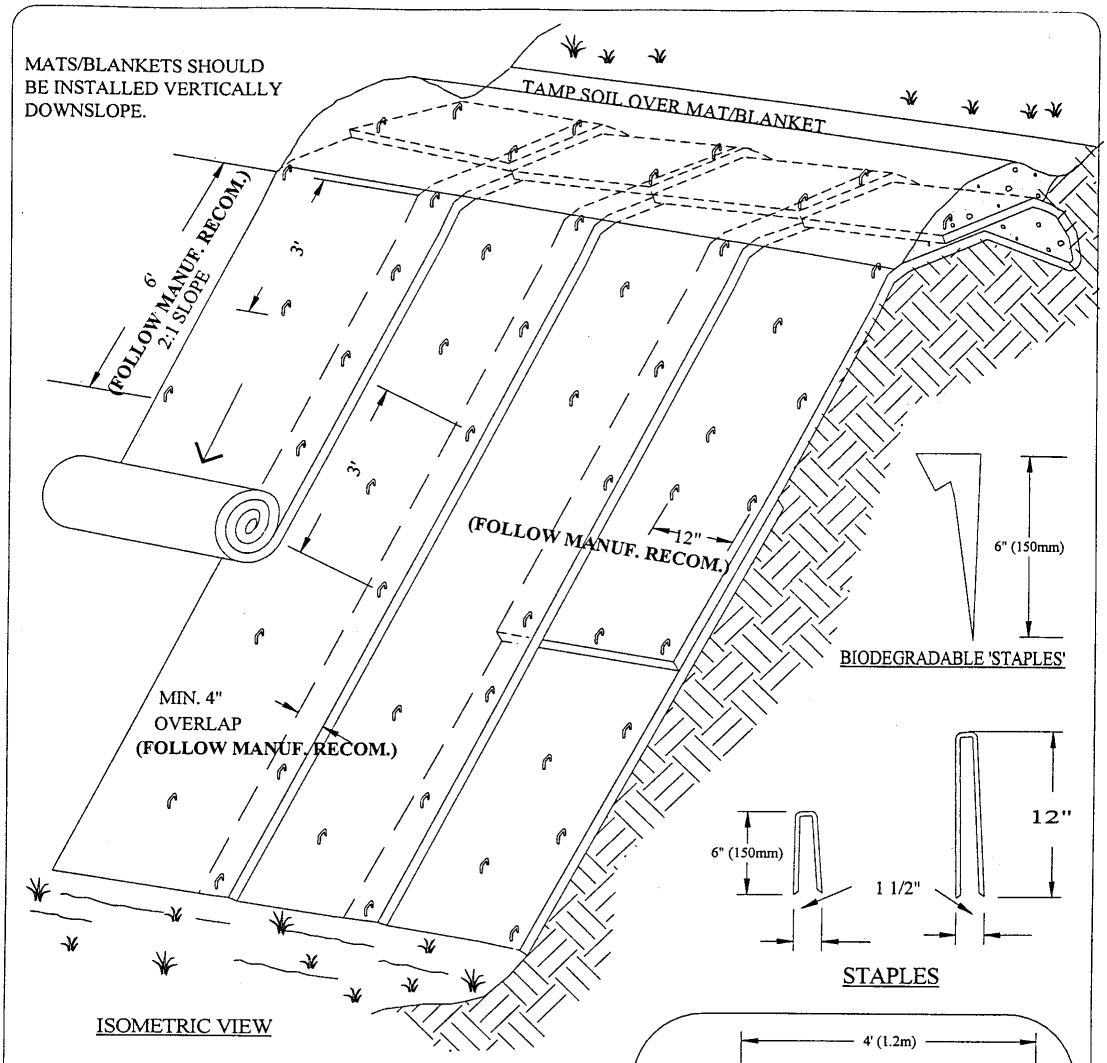
CHECK DAMS ARE TO BE USED AS TEMPORARY GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES UNTIL THE DRAINAGEWAY IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

CHECK DAMS MAY NOT BE USED IN A PERENNIAL STREAM

1. EMBED BALES 4" INTO THE SOIL AND `KEY' BALES INTO THE CHANNEL BANKS
2. POINT `A' MUST BE HIGHER THAN POINT `B'. (SPILLWAY HEIGHT)
3. PLACE BALES PERPENDICULAR TO THE FLOW WITH ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTTING.
4. SPILLWAY HEIGHT SHALL NOT EXCEED 24".
5. INSPECT AFTER EACH SIGNIFICANT STORM, MAINTAIN AND REPAIR PROMPTLY.

FIG. E - 7

STRAW BALE CHECK DAM



TYPICAL SLOPE SOIL STABLIZATION

NOTES:

FOLLOW MANUFACTURERS DIRECTIONS

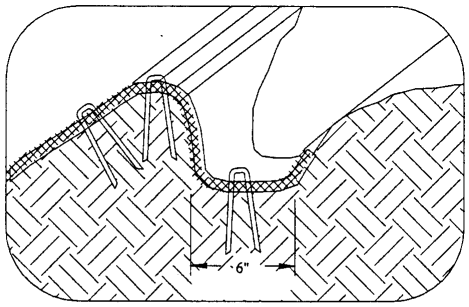
1. SLOPE SURFACE SHALL BE FREE OF ROCKS, CLODS, STICKS AND GRASS. MATS/ BLANKETS SHALL HAVE GOOD SOIL CONTACT.
2. APPLY PERMANENT SEEDING BEFORE PLACING BLANKETS.
3. LAY BLANKETS LOOSELY AND STAKE OR STAPLE TO MAINTAIN DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE SOIL. DO NOT STRETCH.

NOT TO SCALE

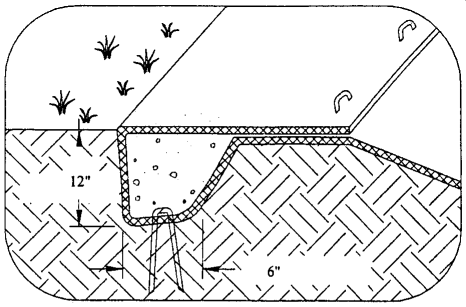
FIG. E - 8

EROSION BLANKETS

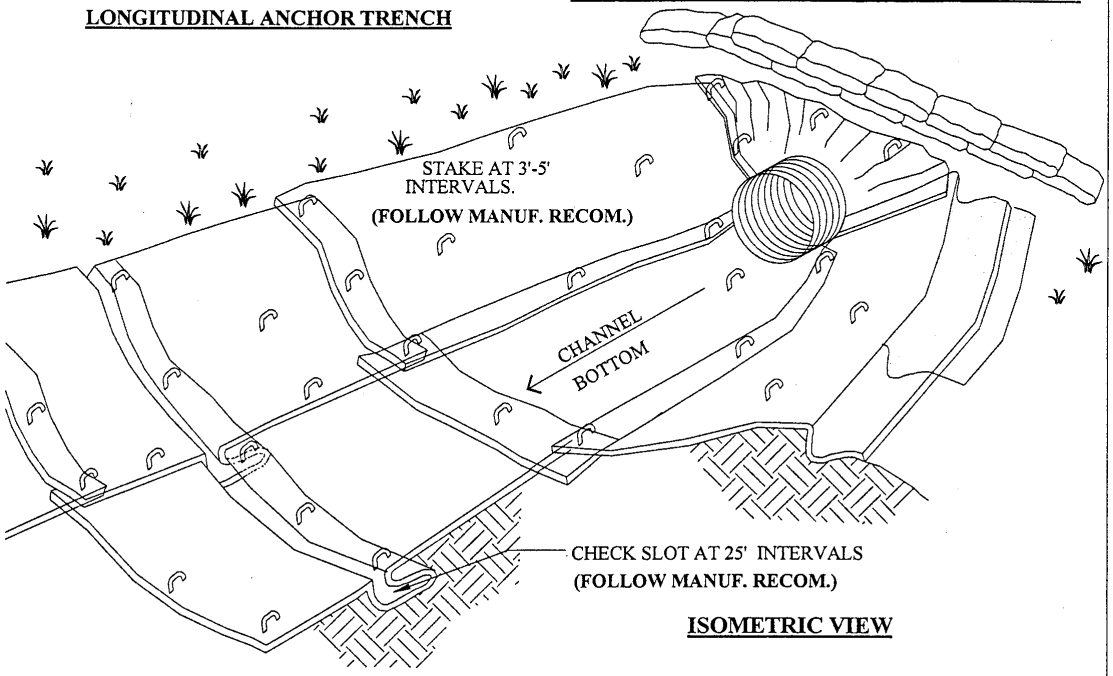
SLOPE INSTALLATION



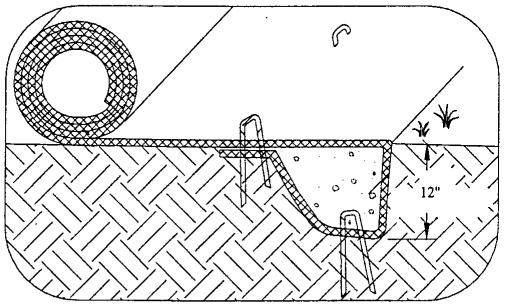
LONGITUDINAL ANCHOR TRENCH



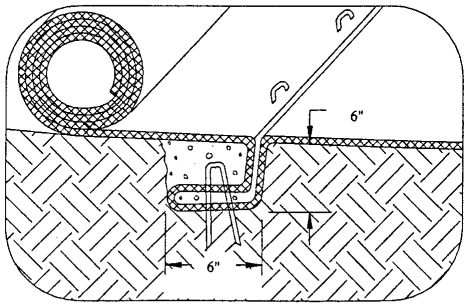
TERMINAL SLOPE AND CHANNEL ANCHOR TRENCH



ISOMETRIC VIEW



INITIAL CHANNEL ANCHOR TRENCH



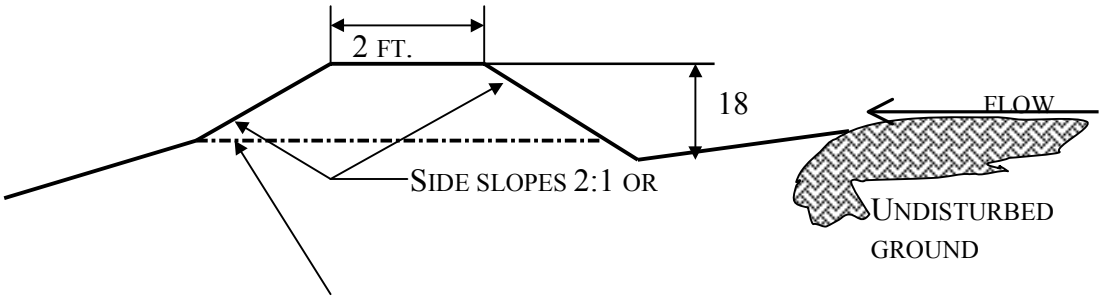
INTERMITTENT CHECK SLOT

NOTES:

1. CHECK SLOTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED PER MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS.
2. STAKING OR STAPLING LAYOUT PER MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS.

FIG. E - 9

EROSION BLANKETS CHANNEL INSTALLATION



PURPOSE

To divert runoff around disturbed areas to a location where the clean water can be discharged to existing vegetation in such a way as to prevent any negative offsite impacts.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

1. Where drainage areas do not exceed 3 acres.
2. Upslope of disturbed areas where erosion is likely to occur.
3. Upslope of soil piles.
4. Above steep cut or fill slopes.

STABILIZATION

Diversions side slopes, ridge, downslope side of the berm and channel should be stabilized within 7 days of final grading by:

1. Sodding;
2. seeding and mulching in combination with filter fabric barriers or straw bale barriers;
3. covering with suitable geotextile;
4. covering with 6 mil polyethylene sheeting.

(vegetation should be used as the stabilization method if diversion is to be in place 30 days or longer)

FIG. E – 10

TEMPORARY DIVERSION